



April 2, 2009

BY FACSIMILE (202) 514-2836

Registration Unit
Counterespionage Section, Criminal Division
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20530

Re: Ketchum Inc. (Registration #5758) – Informational Materials

Dear Sir/Madam:

Pursuant to the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, attached please find informational materials disseminated by Ketchum on behalf of the Russian Federation.

If you require additional information, please feel free to contact me at 646-935-4058.

Regards,

Craig Mersky
General Counsel

Ketchum

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Below please find comments yesterday by Arkady Dvorkovich, chief economic adviser to President Dmitry A. Medvedev, to the Financial Times. Here is a link to the FT website, which includes video of Mr. Dvorkovich's comments.

<http://www.ft.com/cms/s/0/2bde2286-1e3b-11de-830b-00144feabdc0.html>

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Moscow hints at buying IMF bonds

Financial Times

Stefan Wagstyl, Lionel Barber and Quentin Peel

Wednesday April 1, 2009

Russia will consider contributing to the International Monetary Fund's campaign to assist crisis-hit countries in an effort to help revive the global economy, President Dmitry Medvedev's chief economic adviser said yesterday.

Arkady Dvorkovich indicated Moscow could consider using its huge reserves to buy bonds that the IMF plans to issue to boost its war chest. He told the FT: "Putting in more resources via IMF bonds is certainly an option. It would be a rational use of our reserve funds."

His comments show Russia might be ready to play a bigger role in supporting other countries, not least in view of the scale of the recession in some hard-hit neighbouring states, notably Ukraine.

"Certainly some of our neighbours in eastern Europe are in a difficult position right now . . . With each of these countries we have very close ties . . . It's in our interest. If the situation in neighbouring countries gets worse this will lead to negative consequences for our economy," said Mr Dvorkovich.

He pointed to the establishment of a Russian-led \$10bn (€7.5bn, £7bn) regional fund, loans to Belarus and Kyrgyzstan, and a possible \$5bn credit for Ukraine that has yet to secure political approval in Kiev.

Mr Dvorkovich rebuffed suggestions that Russia's assistance would carry political strings, saying IMF support also came with political consequences when, for example, leaders in recipient countries risked losing office for pushing through IMF-mandated wages and pensions cuts.

He repeated Moscow's promises to press for overall increases in financing for the IMF and other international financial institutions, and for their restructuring, a reference to calls for emerging countries to secure a bigger vote at organisations long dominated by the US, Japan and western Europe.

Speaking with remarkable candour, he said pledges by leading countries to avoid protectionism were often partly undermined by protectionist actions,

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including in Russia. He indicated it might be tough to toe the line, saying: "We will try to refrain as much as possible from putting up further barriers to trade and we hope our partners will do the same. But we can't exclude completely subsidies or support for Russia's economy."

Asked about German criticisms of the deficit-financed stimulus packages in the US, the UK and some other states, Mr Dvorkovich tried to avoid taking sides. Countries had the right to decide macro-economic policies, he said, and it was hard to assess them on the basis of one year's figures but it was important that fiscal stability was maintained over two or three years. Thus the risk of excessive budgetary easing was a potential and not actual concern. "Everybody understands the potential risks and everybody hopes all countries will behave in a prudent way, but without the repair of the US economy it's hard to hope for the repair of the global economy," he said.

He said Russia was being affected by the deterioration in the world economy but he suggested this week's World Bank forecast of a 4.5 per cent drop in Russian gross domestic product this year was pessimistic. There was "no more than a 50 per cent" chance the result would be worse than Moscow's 2.2 per cent forecast.

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March 31, 2009

BY FACSIMILE (202) 514-2836

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The state of the global economy is a great concern to all. We can ensure the sustainability of the global financial system only by making its architecture mutually complementary and reliant on a diversified system of regional reserve currencies and financial centers. During the summit, Russia and the United States can help lead the effort to establish universal rules and disciplines that would apply to all parties without exception. We should also think together of whether it might be expedient to introduce a world supranational reserve currency, potentially under the aegis of the International Monetary Fund.

In bilateral relations, we need to see more successful investment projects, joint research and development by companies, and increased trade in high-tech products.

The end of the Cold War and subsequent globalization fundamentally altered the geopolitical context of our relations and vastly increased the importance of leadership. Today, effective leadership must be collective, based on the desire and ability to find common denominators for the interests of the international community and major groups of states. The G-20 summits are a major step toward this.

I am convinced that Russia and the United States can offer much to the world while maintaining our special responsibility in world affairs. These opportunities are most visible on the issues of strategic stability and nuclear security. The nature of the Russian-U.S. relationship to a large extent determines transatlantic politics, which could use trilateral cooperation among the European Union, Russia and the United States as its pillar.

The need to restart our cooperation is prompted in part by the history of our relations, which includes a number of highly emotional moments -- diplomatic support provided by Russia to the United States at critical points of America's development, our joint fight against fascism and the era of détente.

In his inaugural address, President Obama explicitly expressed his understanding that the United States needed to change together with the rest of the world. His speech deeply impressed me with its unbiased assessment of America's problems. I agree that greatness is never a given. It must be earned.

Long ago, Alexis de Tocqueville predicted a great future for our two nations. So far, each country has tried to prove the truth of those words to itself and the world by acting on its own. I firmly believe that at this turn of history, we should work together. The world expects Russia and the United States to take energetic steps to establish a climate of trust and goodwill in global politics, not to languish in inaction and disengagement. We cannot fail to meet those expectations.

The writer is president of the Russian Federation

Soto Lamb, Erika

From: Soto Lamb, Erika
Sent: Tuesday, March 03, 2009 2:41 PM
To: Soto Lamb, Erika
Subject: Remarks of Russian President Dmitry Medvedev
Attachments: Highlights from DM Remarks to Spanish Media 3.3.09.doc

Please find attached and below President Medvedev's remarks last week to Spanish media on a variety of timely topics.

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**Highlights from President of the Russian Federation Dmitry A. Medvedev's
 Remarks to the Spanish Media
 26 February 2009**

On the U.S. Missile Defense Plan

"In my view, the idea as proposed is irrelevant. What is more, it produces a sense of disappointment, a feeling that it is aimed, though not directly, against Russia. Naturally, Russia does not like it. However, what could happen? No one denies the existence of various threats including those related to acts of nuclear terrorism or threats emanating from countries with unstable regimes. But let us respond to those threats collectively, without isolating each other from those processes; we have repeatedly made such proposals, including to our American partners. The past U.S. Administration held a very «simple» stance: we shall do that because we decided so. I expect that the new Administration of the United States of America will approach that issue in a more inventive and partnership-like manner. We have already received such messages from our American colleagues. I expect those messages to take the form of specific proposals. I hope that during my first meeting with Mr. Obama, President of the United States, we shall be able to discuss, *inter alia*, this very issue which is extremely urgent for Europe."

On Afghanistan Cooperation

"As to our cooperation on Afghanistan, we are interested in stepping it up rather than in stopping it. We can see what threats radical groups operating in Afghanistan, Pakistan and some other countries pose. Those groups are threatening the entire humanity and largely, or primarily, their own peoples. That is why we are ready to step up this cooperation in all areas and do that also with the United States of America.

"We have already come up with a number of proposals regarding the transit of non-military supplies for the U.S. to use these opportunities. We have made such agreements with France and Germany. We have tackled similar issues with Spain, too. Therefore, we believe that this kind of work should continue.

"In my view, we have a very good basis here to come to terms. It is my understanding that this issue is high on the foreign policy agenda of the new U.S. President. We share this approach. Moreover, we are also ready to take part in discussing how to achieve settlement in Afghanistan and resolve its domestic problems, with the involvement of respected international organizations. We agreed to hold a conference to deal with this issue, during the SCO Summit not long ago. I believe that soon this year a conference on Afghanistan can take place under the auspices of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization.

"We use the SCO format in this case because those are primarily Afghanistan's neighboring countries. Certainly, they are interested in a more active and efficient settlement in this country, as well as in a solid basis for shaping a sound political system in Afghanistan that would enjoy the confidence of its people, that would be effective rather than imposed from outside and weak. In any case, we are interested in seeing Afghanistan a civilized and efficient democratic State."

On Euro-Atlantic Security

"I do not consider that all existing institutions responsible for maintaining security in Europe are adequate today. We need to outline a new security system that would include not only the existing bloc organizations, with all due respect for them, but non-bloc entities as well. For example, the fact that today we have a number of fora where we can meet to discuss this issue is fine but that does not imply that this is a once and for all situation.

"In general, any idea only seems new but in fact it has its forerunner and if we speak about a "common European home" from the Atlantic to the Urals we know the idea was voiced long before Gorbachev. Charles de Gaulle spoke of it. I am convinced that even Charles de Gaulle had his predecessors. What does it tell us about? Good ideas always find their expression through politicians who formulate such proposals. My proposals are naturally a modification of the proposals that existed previously, yet they reflect the realities of the modern world. Today there is no confrontation between NATO and the Warsaw Pact. The two blocs do not co-exist in Europe any longer. There is no Iron Curtain and, thank God, the Cold War is over... There are countries that, strictly speaking, are not part of any alliances and their security is not ensured by any bloc. And since this is the case this will always create tensions, and create the impression that one is not quite correctly understood, and simply create problems in relations. I believe that in order to cope with this task it is necessary to set up such an organization that would unite all European countries whatever entity they belong to, i.e. NATO, the CIS (Commonwealth of Independent States), the Collective Security Treaty Organization, or the European Union. All these entities form multitudes that do not overlap. Therefore we need some other universal forum."

On Global Financial Reform

"...every State should make its own input to the global financial security system. During the Washington Summit, we managed to issue a declaration that was supported by all participants, no matter how different they were. This declaration contains an outline of a new financial system. I believe that today we have reached the point when we can create a totally new, more equitable financial system not because the former has proved to be somehow faulty – it has just become out-of-date, and the present crisis, when the bubbles inflated in some economies (first of all in the US economy, similar problems have also emerged both in Russia and in the European States) have exploded, signifies and indicates that a new system is required. Therefore, we agreed that the next round in London should send a message with a view to prepare appropriate international conventions, that is to launch establishing a new Bretton Woods - a kind of Bretton Woods - system. So, at present, we are passing exactly through this phase."

On Human Rights in Russia

"...one can find incidents in every State, which could be at least challenged and discussed in terms of observance of the basic human rights, even in highly economically and socially developed countries. We are not an ideal State, and we also have many different problems including those of ensuring human rights. What matters is to try systematically to reduce the number of such cases rather than pretend they do not exist. I think that over recent 18 years Russia has gone a long way, since as far back as some decades ago the very fact of raising the question would be absurd since what human rights could be in the Soviet Union?

"Our Constitution is efficient and it guarantees fundamental rights and freedoms of a man and citizen. The progress we have made in recent years is impressive even for me as a lawyer, rather than as a head of State. But that does not mean that there are no problems at all. I think that there are more than enough. Yet with regard to some basic rights we, unfortunately, have failed to achieve progress. I mean the protection of people against crimes, encroachments on their private life and the protection of property. In this respect, our traditions, unfortunately, are not very good, and the criminal situation is very grave, with public institutions underperforming.

"...last year over 2000 murders committed were not cleared. These are sad figures. We must do everything to ensure that such crimes were at least solved, but in a broader perspective we must focus on preventing such crimes, although it is difficult particularly amid the crisis when all problems become more acute. But this is a separate topic to be discussed. What is important is not to turn a blind eye."

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Erika Soto Lamb
Account Supervisor
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3/3/2009

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A proud partner of Room to Read; World Change Starts with Educated Children®
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